The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4521 —— 號一念百五千四第 —— 日十三月三年申壬治同 —— HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 7TH MAY, 1872. —— 二拜禮 號七月五英 港香 —— [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

May 6, MARGOT, North Ger. brig, 202 Volguardsen, Hiogo April 18th, 3,10– piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
May 6, SOLENT, Brit. ship, 732, Meldrum, Yokohama April 25th, 14,600 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
May 6, BELTED WILL, Brit. ship, 812, Braithwaite, Saigon 23rd April, and Cape St. James 24th, 20,000 piculs Rice.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.
May 6, ELIZA FIRTH, Brit. sch., 143, Waters, Bangkok 4th April, 3,547 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.
May 6, FORMOSA, North Ger. bk., 274, Paulsen, Chefoo 21st April, General.—MELCHERS & Co.
May 6, ELSE, North German bark, 275, Kaempffer, Saigon 12th April, and Cape St. James 23rd, 6,300 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
May 6, SUNDA, Brit. str., 1,800, Fentiman, Chinkiang 1st May, 18,000 piculs Rice.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Departures.

May 6, CORRIDO, for Sydney.
May 6, AUDAX, for Newchwang.
May 6, ELLEN MORRIS, for Whampoa.
May 6, GAZELLE, for Tientsin.
May 6, SPARTAN, for Chefoo.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 6TH.

Agamemnon, str., for Shanghai.
Corinne, for Kampoot.
Spartan, for Chefoo.
Ellen Morris, for Whampoa.
Canton, for Bangkok.
Prospector, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per *Sunda*, str., from Chinkiang,—2 Chinese.

Reports.

The British ship *Belted Will* reports left Saigon on 23rd April, and Cape St. James on the 24th, experienced calms and light Easterly winds the first part of passage, latter part E. and E.N.E. to arrival.

The British ship *Solent* reports left Yokohama on April 25th, had light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British schooner *Eliza Firth* reports left Bangkok on April 4th, experienced light winds from the N.E. down the Gulf, after which a strong Easterly gale, which lasted two days, then moderate and light N.E. winds to arrival.

The North German brig *Margot* reports left Hiogo on 18th April, experienced light variable winds throughout the passage, and very thick cloudy weather.

The North German bark *Formosa* reports left Chefoo on 21st April, experienced calms and light winds the five days out, attended with rain and dense fogs; after which a heavy gale from the S. and S.S.E. with heavy rains, which lasted to the 29th, had then light winds to Ocksen, made 1st May, then had calms and light N. and N. Easterly winds, attended with rain, to arrival.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports left Chinkiang on 1st May, had fresh monsoon from Tungvin to the Lammocks; then light winds to arrival. Passed the steamship *Malacca* on the 6th, off the Boat Rocks; and H.M.S. *Iron Duke* on Sunday evening at 5.30, off Pihkshan Island.

The North German bark *Else* reports left Saigon on 12th April; laid wind bound in Cocoanut Bay; left Cape St. James on the 23rd, had light Easterly winds till the last two days, when had N.E. to arrival. Passed the German bark *Berend* on 1st May, in lat. 15 20 N., and long. 113.50 E., 7 days out, and all well, from Hongkong bound to Saigon.

The German bark *Batavia* reports left Saigon on 12th April, was four days in the River, and four days at Cape St. James, on account of a gale blowing from the E.S.E.; left Cape St. James on 21st April, from thence light E.S.E. and S.E. winds till lat. 20.44 N., long. 114.32 E.; then strong N.E. winds with squally weather and rain to arrival.

The British ship *Lothair* reports left Kobe on 21st April, had light variable winds till the 24th, when experienced strong Easterly winds veering to the S.E. and increasing to a gale from the S.W.; moderated on the 25th, and since had light variable winds and fine weather till arrival.

The North German bark *Cecrops* reports left Saigon on April 11th, laid two days in the river, and five days at Cape St. James on account of a gale blowing from the E.S.E.; left Cape St. James on the 21st, had light variable winds till arrival outside, when had N.E. fresh into harbour. Spoke the North Ger. bark *Cape Horn*, on the 23rd, bound to Saigon, and North German ship *Triton*, on 1st May, in 18 N., and 114 40 E.

The British bark *Colombo* reports left Singapore on 8th April, and Pedro Branca on 10th April; from thence to Pulo Condore fresh N.E. winds and S.W. current; from thence to Lema, light E. and S.E. winds, thence to arrival fresh N.E. Spoke two vessels, names unknown, steering to the Southward.

The North German bark *Alma* reports left Saigon on 17th April, and Cape St. James on the 20th, had strong N.E. wind the first two days; after which light variable winds, mostly from the Southward, till outside, when had calms till two days; on the morning of the 5th had strong N.E. winds and squalls into port.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Effects.

Banks.

Intimations.

Auctions.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Notices to Consignees.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7TH 1872.

THE declaration which was made in Council by His Excellency Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, with reference to the question of gambling, was satisfactory, as indicating that the present Governor is in no way disposed to give countenance to the vice, and that the Home Government are fully determined that efforts shall be made to suppress it. The expressions which Sir ARTHUR used were such as showed that neither as an individual nor as a Governor is he disposed in any way to sympathise with gambling; and his unvarnished and common sense utterances cannot but be received with general satisfaction. One reservation, however, was made by him which is of some significance. He seemed to indicate that an actual suppression of gambling might not be attempted, though it should be put down "at least so far as to prevent its being a public scandal." Considering the existing state of affairs and the difficulties that have to be contended against, His Excellency can hardly be blamed for this prudent reservation, and it will remain to be seen whether the steps adopted by the Executive will really have the desired effect. For our own part, we doubt the efficacy of the plan which has been resorted to of placing the suppression of gambling in the hands merely of the COLONIAL-SECRETARY and of the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT of the Police, as it is impossible to rely upon native informants in such a matter, and the two gentlemen above-named must be dependent upon Chinese for information, seeing that a part of the arrangement is that the Police shall in no way interfere. It would, no doubt, have been clearly ill-advised on the part of a new Governor to disturb the arrangements matured by a predecessor of experience and ability, though it may perhaps be hoped that as time goes on, it will be found possible to adopt somewhat more stringent means than those now existing for the suppression of public gambling. Such a step must, however, be obviously impossible with so defective a Police Force as that which we have at present. The real means of suppressing gambling, so far as it can be suppressed, is to improve the Police Force, chiefly in the direction of obtaining a fair number of men in it having some knowledge of the language, as would be quite possible were some encouragement offered; and, on this being done, doing away altogether with the *quasi* detective and police duties performed by the Registrar-General's Department. This measure of reform is so obviously needed that we cannot say we are unable to put down gambling until we are able to show that we have at least adopted the most simple and obvious means to render the Police Force capable of knowing to some extent what is going on in the Colony. Do what we will, there will always be a difficulty in this, but we shall reduce that difficulty in precise proportion as we increase the number of Chinese-speaking men in the Force; and there can be no doubt that at present very little encouragement is given to the men to master something of the language. How far even a little knowledge will go is illustrated pretty clearly by the very valuable information repeatedly obtained by Inspector BURNS and some others in the service.

The above reform is the first step requisite, and only when it has in some degree been accomplished can we really hope to measure our strength with the evil of public gambling. At present we are working blindfold; and while such is the case, we can only adopt temporising and inefficient measures. But even when the Police Service has been reformed as far as possible, it will still be a grave question whether public gambling can actually be put down. We fully agree with some very sensible remarks made by our evening contemporary on this point. It may prove impossible to suppress gambling even after the utmost efforts have been made. On this point, we have always reserved our opinion, contenting ourselves with pointing out that the Executive had given in before they had really taken means to fight the battle; as we are not justified in saying we cannot suppress gambling until we have done all in our power to make the Police effective. This, it may be hoped, the labours of the present Commission will accomplish, and we shall then be able to say whether or not public gambling among the Chinese is an evil with which we can cope. It cannot be denied that unless we have something like hearty co-operation on the part of the more respectable portion of the native Community, this end can hardly be attained. As observed by Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY in his speech, we cannot make people moral by acts of Parliament unless public opinion is with us; and much must depend upon the sincerity of the Chinese. If, however, we cannot suppress gambling, we should at least be able to show that we have set our faces against it, that the Government has not temporised with it, but has honestly done all that common sense could suggest as a means of suppressing it as far as possible,—and if we can show this, we cannot be blamed, because, from circumstances which are beyond our control, those efforts have failed. The mistake which was made by Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL was that, being conscious that the Police Force was too weak to cope with the difficulty, he assumed that it would be impossible to improve that body so as to make a fair raid against the evil, and that he relied on a system of licensing to bring the matter within a reasonable compass. There were two points in connection with this scheme which were extremely unpopular, both out here and at home; first, that large sums of money were received by the Government from the gambling Farmer; and, secondly, that by the licensing system we gave a certain countenance to gambling; and became as it were mixed up in the matter ourselves, or at least identified, in a manner which was quite unnecessary, with a vice peculiarly Chinese. The ground for these objections is now fortunately removed; and, with them, we doubt not much strong feeling on the part of the public will also become a thing of the past. The Home Government, its Representative, and the public here are all agreed that gambling should be suppressed as far as it is possible to do so; and our duty is to put it down if we can; but if we cannot, at least to be in a position to show that we have done all that lay in our power, and have not, upon grounds of expediency, given countenance to a system which all are agreed is to be condemned, no less upon grounds of morality than those of an enlightened and far seeing policy.

ONE would have thought it scarcely too much to ask that notice should be sent on to the Press whenever any public business is to be transacted in the Supreme Court, but although this request has been repeatedly made, it has never been complied with, except on one or two occasions, privately, and by way of personal courtesy. It is quite impossible for us to find out every day all the crooks and corners in which the business of the Court may be transacted, and under such circumstances it would not be very much beneath the dignity of the Court to give information to the papers as to when, and where, and how, its proceedings on a particular day are to take place. On Saturday, it appears, evidence in a most important case was taken before the Registrar, and so far as we can ascertain proceedings with reference to the issue of the celebrated warrant against the *Ava* took place at that—sitting. The usual application for information at the Court was met with the reply that the Court would not sit, which was true enough, though Mr. ALEXANDER, apparently did. Now this is only one of the numerous instances in which matters that ought to be public matters are taken on the quiet, in Chambers, or before the Registrar, or on Mail-day, &c. Sometimes you may apply in the morning and hear that there is no business, and in the afternoon discover that the Court has been sitting all day. The simple remedy for this (which certainly cannot be of any real advantage to the Court) is that some intimation should be given to the Press as soon as it is known that a given case comes before a given officer, be he Judge or Registrar, at a given time; and we cannot understand the objection to this course. Indeed, Chief-Justice SMALE more than once assured us that he had given directions for such notification, but if he has done so they have never been carried out.

By the incoming Pacific Mail, the return is expected of Capt. Thomsett. The community may be congratulated, as Sir Arthur Kennedy will then really have *three* heads of departments who are not *acting*.

We are informed from a Chinese source that the substance of a despatch sent by H.E. Sir Richard MacDonnell to the Registrar-General's office, with reference to the coolie traffic in Macao has been communicated to those, who waited upon him previous to his departure, and that he states that he is assured the utmost precautions are taken to prevent kidnapping, the coolies being examined three different times before being shipped, and adds that he would be glad to obtain further information on the subject.

With reference to the statement in the report of the detention of the *Ava* given yesterday, our attention has been called to the fact that the nature of the dispute with respect to giving security was not fully set forth in that account, and that there were points of disagreement on either side in respect to the propositions of the other. Pending the proceedings which will come before the Court, we refrain from entering into the details; as though the affair on board the *Ava* called for notice, we have, of course, no desire in any way to influence public opinion with reference to the case.

One face of the Town-clock, it appears, is not likely to be in working order for some time. The glass is broken, and consequently interferes with the travelling of the hands, but as this part has disconnected from the next three, is nothing to prevent our having three quarters of a clock as long as the government people will allow us. For their proceedings in the future we shall not answer, as we should not like to be responsible for those in the past. It seems that this cracked face is entirely the result of that blaze of gas-light which, while it told the time to those who wanted to see it at night, also numbered the hour of one of the dials themselves. Between rigid parsimony at one moment, and destructive luxury at another, there seems to be a poor chance for that very ordinary convenience a public night-clock. When the gas system was substituted for the old oil-lamps, the idea was to do the thing in style, and so the clock has been improved to destruction as regards one dial. Now if the jets had had been kept at a respectful distance from the glass, where the lamps used to be in fact, we should have benefited by the improvement without spoiling the clock. But moderation, even in lighting a clock, has to be learned by experience, and here is the experience. But when is the damage to be repaired?

A telegram is to hand to the effect that the *Hindostan*, with the next mails, was to leave Singapore at 5 p.m. yesterday.

A telegram has been received stating that the M. M. Co.'s S. S. *Peiho*, with the Home mails, left Saigon for this port on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

A telegram was received yesterday stating that the *Great Republic* left Yokohama on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong, and she is consequently due on the afternoon of the 9th. She left San Francisco on the 5th April (four days behind her time.)

It is not often that the "chit" system requires to be defended in a Court of law, but when occasionally it does, it is almost always a failure. There appears to be in existence a pettish Ordinance whose exclusive duty it is to lie at the door of the Summary Court and snarl at all the "chits" until they leave the premises. Spirituous liquors, it would seem, must be taken to the value of five dollars at one time, in order that it should be necessary to pay for them on the chit principle. Unless a man carries about with him enough of those cumbrous Mexicans to pay ready money for all his imbibings, the retailer of "drinks" may very reasonably refuse to supply him with anything less than a quantity which would probably cost him very much more than five dollars in the end. Of course, as a matter of fact, the hotel or barkeeper does not often refuse, because he knows that his chits will, as a rule, be paid up, but probably there lurks behind this conviction a mental reservation in favour of recovering at law any large amounts not paid. As the law stands, however, he cannot do this, and however wise this provision may be at home, it seems to be scarcely reasonable here, where the convenience of the chit system far outweighs the disadvantages of allowing frequenters of public-houses to run up long scores in small drinks.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

The telegram "Prince Charlie Cremoine appointed Queen's Messenger" is cancelled, an error having occurred in the transmission of the message.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "AVA."

Subjoined is a translation of the protest made by M. Conil, Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, against the seizure of the above vessel:—

To H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, K.C.B., *Governor of Hongkong, &c., &c.*

MONS. LE GOUVERNEUR,—The steamer *Ava*, mail packet of the Messageries Maritimes, was under steam, and only waiting for her despatches to start for Saigon, when to-day at 4.40 p.m., a few moments before the arrival of the Post Office Agent, Mr. Tonnochy, Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, accompanied by a constable, came on board the *Ava*, and presented to the Captain of that vessel a warrant to arrest, signed by Mr. Alexander, Registrar of the Court, and bearing the seal of the Admiralty Court at Hongkong, by which he signified to the Captain of the *Ava* that he placed an embargo on his ship, and seized it in the name of Her Majesty the Queen of England, at the request of the Captain and Owners of the *Rona*.

The French Consul, who was on board at the time, observed in the presence of the Captain, to the Marshal that this arrest was illegal, irregular, and altogether contrary to the 5th article of the convention of 1856, concluded between the French Government, and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty—a convention in virtue of which the mail packets of the Messageries Imperiales, subsidised by the state, ought to be considered as men-of-war, and enjoy the same rights and privileges as these latter; that *in no case and on no account*, in virtue of the said convention, could the said packets be *seized, diverted from their route, or subjected to embargo or arrêt de Prince*; that in consequence the Captain of the *Ava* was not called upon to pay attention to the seizure which was notified to him, and that he would leave at the time fixed for his departure, that is to say, at 5 o'clock in the evening. The Marshal then replied to the French Consul that he had only to execute the order he had received to seize the *Ava*; and, notwithstanding the protestation of the Consul and the Captain, he caused several armed soldiers with rifles and bayonettes to come on board, and gave them orders to take possession of the vessel, which they did, occupying the gangway and various parts of the vessel.

Informed by me of these facts, the French Admiral immediately sent on board his *Chef d'Etat Major*, who made the same protestations and observations to the Marshal.

The latter, to further enforce the seizure, which he had already made, caused more soldiers to come on board the *Ava*, and replied to the *Chef d'Etat Major* and to the Consul, that he would employ force and, if necessary, order the soldiers under his command to use force, and if necessary to seize the Captain, in order to fulfil his commission and maintain the seizure of the *Ava*.

In view of these arbitrary acts, in flagrant disagreement with the convention of 1856, we were compelled to yield to force, at the same time protesting energetically against this armed violation, by the local authority, within the anchorage of Hongkong, of a French mail packet, which ought to be sufficiently protected by the international convention cited above, recognising in her and according to her the rights, privileges and immunities of a vessel of war. These rights were ignored knowingly and publicly, and the mail packet *Ava*, having on board the mails and despatches was illegally seized, and could not leave Hongkong.

I come, therefore, Mons. le Gouverneur, in the name of the Messageries Maritimes Company, and of the postal and commercial interests wounded in the most flagrant manner by this circumstance, to protest, by the present letter, in the most solemn manner against this unwarrantable act, contrary to the aforesaid convention of 1856. I make all possible reservations as to the ulterior claims by the Messageries Maritimes Company against this inexplicable and unforeseen embargo, intimated to the captain of the *Ava* less than twenty minutes before the hour fixed for the departure of the mail, and I hold those concerned responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be, of the illegal seizure of the *Ava*—a seizure, I repeat, contrary to the clauses of the convention of 1856, which was read by the French Consul to the Marshal of the Court, who did not pay any attention to it.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,
(Signed) A. CONIL.
Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report of the Board of Directors, for the year ending 31st March, 1872, for presentation at the second ordinary meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's head office, Hongkong, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1872.

The Directors beg to place before the Shareholders their second Yearly Report, extending over a period of nine months. Although the financial year of the Company closes in June, it has been thought expedient, in the present instance, to place the Shareholders in early possession of the exact position of the Company's affairs, and to give such explanations as may be necessary to enable them to judge of its future prospects.

For various reasons, which are explained below, the season of 1871-1872, now being brought to a close, will not realize the very encouraging prospects which presented themselves in November last: still the Directors are of opinion, that with the experience already gained, and a careful and economical management, the thorough success of the Company cannot be a matter of doubt.

The accounts now placed before the Meeting show the financial position of the Company up to March 31st, 1872, without, however, including the out-turn of the present season. After writing off a proportionate amount of general charges, interest, exchange, and head office expenses, against the Bienhoa Factory, and crediting the account with bills receivable, cash paid by Mr. Kresser, and the value of Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co.'s 4,000 shares, the loss on the sale of the Bienhoa Property is found to be $80,728.11, which is about the estimate made by the Directors at the time the negociations for its purchase were pending. This, it will be noticed, is the principal item of profit and loss Account. One fourth of Preliminary expenses is written off, and the remaining sum of the debit balance is made up by the result of the working of the first and unsuccessful season at Bienhoa, Saigon, as already explained in the last Report.

The sum of $112,376.37 represents the amount which, up to the date of closing the accounts, had been expended on the present and on next year's crops. Against this must be placed the estimated yield, say, 35,000 piculs Concrete at $3.50 per picul=$122,500.

The items of Interest, General Charges, and Head Office expenses, have been written off proportionately against the two Factories and Estate account, so that the sums placed opposite to each represents the gross cost to date, including all charges.

If to the cost of the Laconchaisee Factory, viz.: $320,959.23, is added the value of Out-buildings, Rolling Stock and Estate, the total cost of the real property and plant in Siam is found to be $462,981.78.

With regard to the item of Loan Account, amounting to $380,535.86, it may be pointed out that this will be reduced by the net proceeds of the yield of the present crop, estimated at $122,500, and by the call due in June next, $100,009; while as a further set off, may be considered the $80,000 still due by Mr. Kresser on account of purchase money of the Bienho Estate, as well by the Reserve Fund represented by the 4,000 shares taken over from Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co.

With these explanations, the accounts presented will fully show the present financial position of the Company's affairs:

Season 1871-1872.

It was stated in the Report presented to the last General Meeting of Shareholders that preparations had been made and contracts entered into with the native growers for a supply of Cane sufficient to manufacture, during the present season, about 75,000 piculs of Concrete Sugar. These anticipations, owing to adverse circumstances, entirely beyond the control of the Directors, have unfortunately not been verified. On account of the heavy floods which occurred in a great part of Siam in December last, and which were of a magnitude and extent unknown in that country for the last 30 years, a very large part of the Cane crop sustained such severe injury as to make it almost unfit for the manufacture of Sugar.

It is principally attributable to this circumstance that the yield of the present season will probably not reach more than one half the above amount, or about 35,000 piculs, the estimated value of which is about $122,500. About 15,000 piculs of the Concrete so far made, have already been shipped to London for sale there, and the remainder will be sent to the same market very shortly, as the season terminates about the middle of May.

ESTATE.

The Company's General Manager reports as follows: "The cultivation of Cane on the Laconchaisee Estate has been actively proceeded with, and about 600 acres are planted, and will be fit to be cut next season. On account of the heavy rains and flood of last year, all outdoor work was much retarded, and it is solely due to this cause that the intention of having 1,000 acres planted for the coming season, could not be carried out in its entirety. The steam-ploughs have given every satisfaction, and are now preparing land to be planted in October next, for the season 1873-1874. The road making is now finished with the exception of the Boundary Road or Bund surrounding the Estate, and which is necessary as a protection against future damage by floods. When this is completed, no further unproductive outlay on the Estate will be required for the present."

Factory.

The General Manager's Report continues as follows: "The mills have proved to be more powerful than was anticipated, actual experience having shown that they can easily crush 720 tons weight of Cane per diem, yielding about 1,200 piculs of Concrete. This would give a total yield for the season of about 120,000 piculs of Concrete Sugar, to attain which result, it will, however, be necessary to extend the Factory by the addition of four Concretors or Vacuum Pans."

Season 1872-1873.

The prospects for the coming season are sufficiently encouraging. As already stated in a former part of the Report, 600 acres of the Company's lands are planted with Cane, and will be ready for cutting in December next, and any additional quantity of Cane required to keep the mills employed throughout the whole season can be secured without difficulty under contract from the native growers. Apart from unforseen and unavoidable accidents, such as the floods of last year, there is, therefore, every reason to anticipate a highly favourable result for next season's operations.

Directors.

The original Directors, Messrs. Rowett, Hitchcock, Helland, and Crichton, having resigned, the places of the two former were temporarily filled by Messrs. F. Chomley and H. S. Geary, and on the resignation of the latter, by Mr. S. J. Gower, who now retires in conformity with the Articles of Association, but does not offer himself himself for re-election. The present Meeting, therefore, will have to elect at least four new Directors to complete the Board.

Auditors.

The present Auditors, Messrs. Mitchell and Coxon, retire at this Meeting according to the Articles of Association, but are eligible, and offer themselves for election.

G. VON OVERBECK,
Chairman.

Hongkong, May 4th, 1872.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. T. C. HAYLLAR.

CHUN-A-SING *v.* NG-A-POO.—$37.50.—Judgment was given on the referee's report for the defendant, with costs, including costs of arbitration.

KWONG YOONG *v.* A. M. SYMON.—$22.40.—This was a cross action brought by the lessee of the Hongkong Hotel, against whom the defendant obtained a judgment last week. Defendant being ill in hospital the case was postponed for a week.

J. F. SCHEFFER *v.* JOHN BAYNES.—$54.75.—Claim admitted. Defendant asked for time, to collect several debts due him. He is at present unemployed. The plaintiff reluctantly consented to postponement of execution for a week.

LEONG-A-NUI *v.* CHEONG-A-MAN—$3.47.—Defendant absent. Judgment for plaintiff.

BARAK SAMBO *v.* C. J. FINE—$60.00.—Plaintiff explained that Birak was his name, and Sambo his nickname. Defendant (the Captain of the *Mary Mildred*) was not in attendance. Judgment for $55, on plaintiff's explanation.

CHUN-A-CHOY *v.* LUM-A-SING—$49.00.—Defendant is a servant on board the *Elle*, and did put in an appearance. The claim was for money paid on account of defendant, and at his request, with interest. Judgment for the plaintiff.

GUDGER SINGH *v.* AYOW $8.50.—Defendant admitted $5.00, *i.e.* the principal, but not the interest claimed. The latter was calculated at 2 per cent. per month from May, 1869, and was allowed by the Court on being satisfied that it had been agreed upon.

HIN-WING SHING *v.* TSUNG HING KEE, $30.10. It appeared that the Committee of the Mahomedan Cemetery (with whom defendant has contracted) will pay him one instalment in three or four weeks' time. The plaintiff was willing to wait till then provided the Secretary to the Committee paid the $30.10 into Court, instead of to the defendant. This he promised to do.

S. V. RICHARDSON *v.* BURT.—$61.75.—For money paid for board and lodging on defendant's account, and also for lodging supplied by plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff, defendant not appearing.

JOHN BAYNES *v.* R. JOHNSON.—$21.00.—Defendant admitted $4.75, for which he had signed chits. He also admitted having borrowed $2, and thought, but was not certain, that he had repaid it. The rest of the claim was denied, and as it was all for "drinks," which might be spirituous liquors, to the value of less than $5 at a time, the Ordinance prevented the plaintiff from recovering. The $6.75 were paid, His Honor preferring not to give any judgment

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 6th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

An Indian merchant in dry goods, named Abdoolah (one of those who have a train of coolies carrying their wares about the streets), appeared in Court, charging a Chinese girl named Tun-a-sin, with coming to his shop, No. 8, Peel-street, and assaulting him, tearing his jacket, &c., to the value of 50 cents.

Defendant said she went to complainant's shop to buy some cloth, &c., and complainant, when she refused to stay with him as requested, seized her by the jacket and subjected her to various indignities. She called out, and struggled to get away, whereupon a turnkey come and took her to the Station, where she was wrongfully charged.

The shop coolie, who was called, said he was in his master's shop on the evening of Saturday, at 7 o'clock. The defendant came into the shop, and he called his master, who came out of a small room and said, "What do you want?" but before he came out defendant said, "The Moolo Kwei, where he go?" His master did not offer the defendant 50 cents for any consideration. There was another person present.

Chun-a-ng, servant to the defendant, called, stated that she went with defendant to complainant's shop, and stood outside. There was a quarrel: defendant spoke first, as she wanted to buy some cloth. She saw the complainant push the defendant, causing her to fall. Witness went for the police.

Tamuljee Sorabjee, No. 14 of the chain gang guard, was called, and said he heard a call of police at complainant's shop, and went to see what was the matter. He found the complainant and defendant clutching each other by the jackets, and each crying out for the police. He told them he was a constable; and it took a great deal of persuasion to induce them to let each other go, and he persuaded them to go to the charge-room, where the complainant preferred the charge against the defendant.

Mr. Mitchell told defendant that the case was proved against her, though the assault she committed was provoked, and on this account he would only fine her $1. He put no reliance in complainant's witness. She was also to pay amends, 50 cents, to the complainant.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A half Malay, half Chinaman, dressed in European clothes, appeared to charge a seaman named Coomer, with assaulting him in Lascar Row, as he was going out for a walk on Saturday night with his daughter, by getting hold of him and dragging him along the street, bruising his knees and hands, (marks shewn), and tearing his clothes. Complainant called for the police, and gave defendant into custody.

Defendant denied the charge, and called two seamen as witnesses, who gave evidence that they were drunk themselves, and had only a faint idea of what happened. Defendant called a runner also, and he denied any knowledge whatever of anything.

Defendant was convicted of a most cowardly act, and fined $5, in default fourteen days' hard labour.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

The case in which Mr. Seth was summoned to appear to answer the charge of allowing his dog to bite a China boy, came on again on Monday, and the complainant failing to prove that it was Mr. Seth's dog at all that bit him, the summons was dismissed.

ASSAULT.

A street coolie charged two Chinese employed in a birdshop in the Queen's Road Central, with assaulting him, because he happened to knock against a bird cage.

Complainant said that on the 30th of last month he was going past the defendant's shop, and accidentally ran against a bird-cage whereupon a money-changer sang out "Tah," and some people attacked him with bamboos, and he was cut on the head. The defendant did not strike him.

Mr. Grey, Inspector of police, said complainant pointed these defendants out as the parties who assaulted him, but he considered the complainant would take a sum of money by way of recompense rather than come to Court to give evidence.

Police Constable No. 554, an eye witness, swore positively to seeing defendants strike complainant with bamboos, and cause him to bleed.

Second defendant said the day was a chin-chin-joss day, and some coolies were called to carry roast pig. Too many coolies came, and he told some to go, pushing them out of the shop. Complainant, the foremost of them all, refused, and flourished his bamboo to strike every person in the shop. He and others pushed them, when complainant fell and cut his head. This defendant called a witness who lived opposite, and who corroborated his statement.

First defendant was fined $2, and second defendant fined $5.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Thomas Campbell, corporal of water police, charged a boatman with the unlawful possession of a bag of rice. Complainant stated that he was on duty yesterday morning (before daylight) near Peddar's wharf, and saw the defendant in a small boat with a bag of rice in it. He was pulling in amongst the junks. Witness asked him where he got it from, and he told him he bought the rice from the Kong-hing shop. Witness took him to this shop at once to ascertain the facts, and the master of the shop having been awakened, denied any knowledge of defendant or of selling the rice to him, and said he had no rice of that description in his shop. Defendant afterwards told him he got the rice from a friend, and did not care to get him into trouble.

Mr. Smith, of Messrs. McEwen & Co., stated that the defendant was one of their boatmen, generally in charge of a cargo boat, and in consequence was called a captain, to distinguish him from the rest of the boatmen. He had heard that the man was taken into custody, and understood it to be on account of the cargo boat, but did not suspect the nature of the case to be as he now found it. Defendant was in charge of a cargo boat, and had no right to leave that boat at night. He could not say anything against his character, save that he had been very careless of late, and very indolent, and witness had had to speak to him on several occasions about this. He did not know anything about the rice.

Corporal Campbell said he went on board the cargo boat defendant was supposed to have watched, and saw a small hay on board, who told him defendant had gone on board of one of Mr. Hook's cargo boats to supper, and had not returned yet. He (complainant) considered it very probable that it was given him by some one on board that cargo boat.

The case was remanded till Wednesday next.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLES.

P.C. No. 99 charged a Maltese, named Joseph Aejes, with being drunk and incapable at the Hongkong Hotel. Fined $1.

David Miller, a carpenter of the ship *E. M. Young*, was brought up by P. C. Grant, and charged with being drunk and incapable. Fined $1.

STREET CRIES.

A hawker, named Chun-a-kwi, was fined $2, for allowing himself to be caught by P.C. No. 537, crying out his wares and hawking without a licence in Wellington-street.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

The old woman named Cheong-ping-chee, charged by Inspector Halloran with attempting to make away with herself by taking a dose of opium in the Eastern market, was brought up again, and discharged, on condition that she would not make another attempt.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DRUNK.

P. C. No. 182 charged a seaman named Henry Davis with being drunk, and creating a disturbance in the Queen's Road West on Sunday. Fined $1.

SLING SHOT.

J. Tweed, P.C. No. 116, charged two Penang seamen with fighting in Lower Lascar-row with knives, knuckle dusters, and sling shot. Complainant said at 2.30 p.m. of the 5th instant he saw the defendants talking, and presently he saw the first defendant (Hussen) strike the second defendant (Hadjee) on the head with a knuckle duster, and cut him. Second defendant then took out a knife, and made a stab at the first, who then ran. With the assistance of a Chinese constable he succeeded in taking them into custody. The second defendant on being searched, had a sling shot in his possession.

Defendants were sent to 21 days' hard labor.

STREET GAMBLING.

District Watchman No. 11 charged two men, a hawker and a coolie, with superintending a game of Fantan in the public streets. They were sent to three months' hard labor.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Archibald Milne Symon, late barkeeper at the Hongkong Hotel, and formerly store sergeant in the police force, was brought up, charged by the Police with attempting to take away his own life.

Mr. Robert Kelly said that the defendant and himself reside at the Oriental Hotel, in two adjoining rooms. They were occasionally together, and on the 5th the defendant was in his room, playing the harmonium, and they were both singing sacred music. During the morning the defendant said he wanted to make his will, and at his dictation witness wrote the will, and defendant signed it. Defendant played and sang from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., and then left his room, but returned in a few minutes. Witness then noticed that his eyes had a peculiar expression, and he appeared drowsy. Defendant lay down on his bed; his manner became peculiar, and he said he wanted to see Dr. Legge. Witness dressed himself, and was about leaving the house, when he heard defendant scream, and on going back to his room he saw that he was in convulsions. He noticed a small bottle (produced) containing a few drops of laudanum, and from this, and the symptoms exhibited by defendant he judged that defendant had taken laudanum. He at once administered mustard and water, which produced the usual effect, and he then went to Mr. Humphrys, who came and administered an emetic. Inspector Duggan came, and defendant was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The case was then remanded till this day (the 7th) at 11 o'clock.

INQUESTS.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital at 3 p.m. on Saturday last, before A. Lister, Esq., on the body of a Chinese who met his death by three bags of rice falling accidentally on him in a cargo boat, which was being loaded by street coolies at Wanchi.

The jurors were Messrs. G. Sharp, C. H. Morgan, and N. B. Hinckley.

The street coolie, who carried the three bags of rice stated that on Friday, the 3rd, at 1 o'clock, he was engaged to carry rice on board a cargo boat, carrying each time three bags, and calling out each time he unloaded into the hold, and when answered throwing the bags down. The bags would have about nine feet to fall. The three men on board belonged to the cargo boat. The deceased was one of them. On the sixth trip he threw the bags down, and they fell on deceased. He did not see what deceased was doing. He heard deceased cry out "Hai-yah." At the same time he looked down, and saw deceased on his back, struggling and moving about, and the bags of rice beside him. Deceased was then conscious, but could not speak, and as soon as he (witness) with others got the deceased on deck, he went on loading rice, and worked till night, and then went home. He saw the body of deceased carried away by the police, but did not run away, though he felt afraid. He did not go away till the boat had finished loading. It is customary to throw down the rice in that way after crying out "Lai-lah"; which warning is answered. He is quite positive he heard somebody reply to his hail, but could not say who it was, and he could not see. He never threw rice on any person before, but has heard of rice falling on people from a heap. The police came in about 15 minutes after accident.

Leong-pat-chee, called, said he saw nothing of the accident. (Same difficulty arose in getting any definite answer from this witness.)

Inspector James Halloran, in charge of Wanchi, stated that at 3 p.m. of the 3rd he saw deceased put into an ambulance. Deceased had then been brought to the No. 2 station. He was insensible, but witness was not sure whether he was dead or not. The case was reported to the station by a water police lukong. The last witness came to the station with the ambulance, and witness took down a report from him. He let him go an hour after, and he (last witness) promised to bring the other two men next morning, that was the 4th, but he did not do so. He was arrested by a corporal.

Chinese constable No. 385, Chun-a-leen, stated he is a water lukong. On the 3rd, at about noon, as he was passing, having been in No. 2 Station, he saw a crowd on the Praya, and heard a man had been crushed. He at once went to call the Sergeant. He caught a glimpse at deceased. He was sitting on the deck, and some persons were rubbing his head with ginger.

Charles Tomkin, corporal of Police, stated that on the 3rd instant at about 3 o'clock he heard from last witness something, and in consequence went on board the cargo boat, and saw the deceased and three men who were trying to get him to speak. Deceased was dying fast. He found the first witness in a coolie house. He was pointed out by another coolie, and he came with him of his own accord. He first made up a story of another man, but afterwards admitted that it was himself who threw the rice on deceased. The boatmen deserted the boat, and have not been seen since. He found the head man while looking for the coolie in the coolie house. Deceased when in the hold was pale, and tried to vomit, but could not do so; was not able to speak; he sat up till the ambulance came.

Dr. Young, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, stated that on the 3rd instant about 4 p.m. the body of deceased was brought to the hospital, dressed in trowsers and one arm only through a jacket. There were no marks of violence on the body. He made a post mortem examination next day, and found the organs quite healthy, with the exception of a little congestion of the right lung. He found an effusion of blood on the brain, and considered it the cause of death. The shock of throwing a bag of rice would cause an effusion of blood on the brain. It could not have been caused by any previous disease. The neck was not to all appearance broken. He did not examine the deceased till 6 o'clock in the evening.

The father of deceased was called, and said he was a rope maker. Did not know first witness; did not know if his son knew him; did not know if his son had had any quarrel with any person, nor did he suspect that the rice was thrown purposely on his son.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The Inquest on the China woman found drowned in the Harbor was resumed yesterday at 5 p.m. Mr. Chastel explained that he had to be officially on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, and was unable to get away to attend the inquest on Saturday, as just at the time he was thinking of leaving the companion ladder had been drawn up. The Coroner accordingly remitted the fine, and the inquest was proceeded with.

Inspector Grimes, called, stated he had made enquiries in different places, viz., Yow-mah-tee, Wanchi, &c., and had procured no further evidence.

Constable 54, called stated he wished to have it understood in his previous evidence, that the rope had knots, one round the neck a clove hitch, and is one any person would use, and the stone has a rattan strop around it, and the knot which connects it to the rope is called a garrack bend, this knot is a seaman's knot, but the strop round the stone a Chinese seaman can make superior to an English seaman. The garrack bend he never knew a Chinaman to make.

After a few remarks by Mr. Lister, as to the probabilities of the body having been drifted into the harbour, and other points of probabilities, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THANKSGIVING DAY.—The *New York Herald* in a leader says it must have been a glorious and a wonderful sight, those seven miles of loyal subjects, millions in number, thronging the gaily-decorated streets along the route of the procession, sending up their shouts of sympathy and love as their widowed Queen and restored Prince passed up the line; and it is not difficult to imagine the feelings of the Royal party as they witnessed the demonstration of earnest affection of the people.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.—An inquest has been held by Mr. R. T. Culley, the local coroner, at Wicklewood, Norfolk, on the body of a lad named John Hurrell, in the employment of Mr. Rix, a farmer. It appears that the lad had been paying special attention to a female servant of Mr. Rix, named Sarah Beales, but that the girl had not reciprocated his advances. On being thus rebuffed he went into an outhouse, where he was found suspended from a beam, the rope being thrown over and grasped by one of his hands. The jury returned the following astounding verdict:—"That the deceased hanged himself by way of experiment to frighten the girl, and not with any intention of making off with himself."

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

TUESDAY, March 19th.
(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Yesterday evening in the House of Lords, it was stated by Lord Granville that the reply of the United States Government to his despatch on the Washington Treaty had been considered by the Cabinet, and a rejoinder would be given on Thursday next. Lord Ripon and the Duke of Cambridge, in reply to Lord Colville of Culross, said that officers of the Guards were to go through the same trial for commissions as officers of the Line. Lord Granville stated that the House would adjourn on Friday for a fortnight.

In the House of Commons, after some rather stormy questions, Mr. Gladstone having made a statement with reference to the pension to Lady Mayo, informed the House that the reply of the United States Government on the Treaty of Washington had been received; that, though not coinciding with the views of her Majesty's Government, it was couched in friendly terms, and Her Majesty's Government would not fail to consider the honour of the country in regard to any demand that might be made. On the subject of the Navy Estimates, Mr. Corry impeached the organisation of the Admiralty, and was answered by Mr. Childers and Mr. Goschen, the latter gentleman powerfully defending the Administration.

Considerable uncertainty still attends the prospects of the Brighton Review. The six hundred additional acres of land in the neighbourhood of Ovingdean which the local committee came to offer the War Office authorities yesterday fail to meet official requirements, and the intercession of the Volunteer commanding officers, invoked by the committee, has been productive of no definitive results. Meanwhile considerable anxiety is manifested in Brighton, and every effort is being made to fulfil the stipulations of the War Office.

M. Johnston has struck the last blow for the Commercial Treaty, and of course without avail. He claimed as a right of the Assembly that it should be informed if any negotiations had preceded the denunciation. M. de Remusat sheltered himself under the official plea of inexpediency. The French Government wisely reserve their defence.

Organic changes are recommended by the commission which has been sitting for some time on the Bank of France. The chief of them seems to be instigated by a desire to have great facilities for the issue of Bank paper. It is proposed to increase the number of provincial branches from 16 to 80—in other words, to quintuple them.

Marshal Bazaine's capitulation, and the inquiry now in progress with respect to it, still excites the public mind of Paris. The *Official Journal* has made an unsuccessful endeavour to take the sting out of the evidence laid before the commission, but its gravity now appears to be beyond concealment.

How the Communists celebrated their first anniversary in Paris we are not precisely informed. They were considerate enough to keep out of the way of the police, and to refrain from disturbing their fellow-citizens. As far as the public were concerned there was little or no celebration at all.

Complaisance could not be carried further than it has been by the Assembly in the debate on the Budget. All vexatious questions, such as new economies or financial reforms, have been deferred for another year. Should this friendly understanding continue between the Government and the Assembly the Budget will be put out of hand before Easter. There is now about a fourth of it passed.

Jules Simon has every encouragement to maintain his position in favour of compulsory education. It is manifestly the will of the majority, for already fifty-three Councils-General have sent in their adhesion to it.

Conferences have a peculiar charm for the Old Catholics. They have been holding another at Bonn, but it was only preparatory for a Grand Congress which will take place at Cologne in the autumn.

General Espartero has availed himself of a patriach's privilege to chide the Spanish Liberals roundly for their dessentions. He will not allow his nephew to become a candidate at the pending elections, and he himself intends to withdraw from the heated arena of politics.

No less than two hundred and fifteen cases of drunkenness were brought before the Dublin magistrates after St. Patrick's Day. Great crowds assembled in Drogheda and Waterford; and at Cork an exciting speech was made to a meeting estimated at fifteen thousand, on the subject of releasing the Fenian prisoners. There was, however, no actual breach of the peace. An evening demonstration in Dublin took the form of a *soirée* and ball; but even in this shape, could hardly be counted as a success.

Frederick Cox, self-styled "Honorary Secretary of the Free Dormitory Association," failed to put in an appearance at Marlborough-street, on the adjourned inquiry as to a charge of fraud against him. His solicitor, Mr. Edward Lewis, publicly withdrew from the case, and the magistrate issued a warrant for Cox's apprehension.

(*Daily News.*)

THURSDAY, March 21st.

Professor Huxley was yesterday put in nomination for the rectorship of St. Andrew's University.

A large proportion of the majority against the motion of Sir C. Dilke was composed of the Conservative party, Mr. Disraeli and most of his colleagues on the front Opposition bench having gone into the lobby with the Government and their supporters. Amongst members who did not vote were Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Dixon, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Miall, Mr. Morley, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. E. Potter, Mr. T. B. Potter, Mr. C. Reed, Mr. H. Richard, and Mr. James White. The tellers for the minority, which consisted of Mr. Anderson and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, were Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Auberon Herbert.

At yesterday's meeting of the London School Board, Mr. C. Reed, M.P., in the chair, a letter was read from the Rev. Canon Miller, resigning his seat as a representative of the Greenwich division. The motion which stood in the canon's name, for granting a salary of £1,200 to the chairman, was withdrawn.

In a case which yesterday came before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, affecting the practice of the Stock Exchange, his Honor held that when a contract has been made, subject to the rules of that institution, a jobber who has purchased shares and passed a name without objection, is freed from liability.

A man named Nagle was brought up at Worship-street yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of one Anne Goney, in a low court in Spitalfields. The crime, like many others similar in character, appeared to have been the result of drink. Pending the coroner's inquest, the prisoner has been remanded.

Efforts are being made to transfer the trial of Mr. Edmonds, who is charged with the wilful murder of his wife at Newent, from the Gloucester Assizes to London, on account of the prejudice and ill-feeling which are alleged to exist in that county. Mr. Justice Willes has granted a summons calling upon the prosecution to show cause why the indictment should not be so removed.

Complaint is made by the *Débats* that the English Government displayed more alacrity than the French Government in making public the denunciation of the Commercial Treaty. The very day the denunciation took place Parliament was informed of it, and the telegraph conveyed the news to Paris. "It is assuredly deplorable," adds the *Débats*, "that official communications in France should be so tardy as to be, in a measure, without interest; and that we should, for the most part, be compelled to look to foreign sources for exact information on our own affairs."

In an article on the denunciation of the Treaty, the *Temps* says that for the moment nothing is lost, and it depends entirely on the Assembly whether anything shall be. If it does not sanction the duties on raw material, the treaty will be reestablished, and its details probably improved. The *Temps* thinks, however, that it will be necessary to make every exertion in order to prevent the country from entering upon a retrograde commercial policy.

An Italian journal, *Il Pensiero*, published at Nice, gives some information respecting M. Emile Ollivier, about whom but little has been heard since the commencement of the late war between France and Germany. M. Ollivier is, it seems, residing at a village called Pollone, a short distance from Biella, in Northern Italy, where he lives a very retired and studious life. He is reported to have said on a recent occasion that he would not have accepted office under Napoleon III. if his Majesty had not assured him that he would not make war without his consent. That consent he persistently refused to give, until he was compelled, as it were, by seeing that the press regarded the insult to the French Ambassador as a public question. M. Ollivier says that he shall not re-

turn to France until the Emperor Napoleon, of whom he spoke with much emotion, is recalled to the throne by the French themselves, an event which M. Ollivier considers is sure to occur.

(Daily Telegraph.)

Yesterday, in the House of Lords, notice was given by the Lord Chancellor of his intention to move a resolution in favour of the Supreme Court of Appeal; and the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, after a preliminary discussion, commenced by Sir James Elphinstone, on Admiralty organisation, Mr. Goschen brought forward the Navy Estimates.

It was formally announced by a deputation from the Brighton Committee to a meeting of Volunteer commanding officers, that the whole of the site required by the War Office for the Easter Monday field day had been obtained; and a resolution, proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson and seconded by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, was unanimously carried, to the effect that the review should take place, as originally designed.

Amid the excitement always incidental to such an event, the class-list of the Cambridge Classical Tripos was posted in the Senate House. Mr. Pratt, of Trinity, is Senior Classic. Strangely enough, on Tuesday last Mr. Pratt was awarded the Second Chancellor's Medal for Classics, while Mr. Archer Hind, of Trinity, whose name stands third in the Tripos, gained the Senior Medal.

Continual changes in the Oxford boat augur poorly for the success of the Dark Blue. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, both crews were out; the Cambridge appearing to have adopted the long, sweeping stroke hitherto deemed characteristic of Oxford.

Paris feels curious about where the President is to spend his next parliamentary vacation. A visit which he paid the other day to the Elysee, has originated a notion that he was on the lookout for new quarters.

Nothing could well be more awkward than the form in which the report of the Committee on the Budget is to come before the Assembly. The committee has advanced a very short way to meet the Government, and now it means to declare that that little has been done under protest. The Assembly is virtually invited to undo it all, and to drop M. Thiers again where he was two months ago.

M. Thiers himself is evidently in a hurry to get there. He has resolved that the Press Prosecution Bill and all other business must be deferred till the financial measures have been voted. M. Lefranc's little Bill is reserved for after Easter, but the *Gauche Républicaine* has taken the trouble to condemn it in advance.

Toulon is busy, but it means no mischief. It is only preparing to put the fleet through its annual exercises.

Yesterday was a fatal day for Communist prisoners. No less than eight of them were condemned to death—one for executing some of Raoul Rigault's incendiary orders, and seven for having been implicated in the horrible massacre of the hostages at the Rue Haxo. In connection with the latter there were several other severe sentences passed. Hard labour for life, or for terms of fifteen and twenty years, was awarded in nine cases. Transportation for life within a fortified place was the fate of three. Imprisonment for long terms or exile was the mildest penalty to which the Court could lower its Draconian justice.

Berlin has, after a long and painful exercise of mind on the subject, found a fit and proper Burgomaster. The fortunate man is Herr Hobricht, hitherto Chief Burgomaster of Breslau.

Italian deputies acquiring greater faith in Ministers. They have actually passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of 239 to 170. With such a pleasant start Signor Sella's estimates should make their way rapidly through committee, and the Italian Parliament may achieve a session uninterrupted by a financial crisis.

His Holiness may not be displeased, in view of his condescending to make peace with Italy, to know that an annuity of 3,225,000 lire has been accumulating at his credit since the 12th January, 1871. A Royal decree has been issued ordering it to be separately inscribed in the Great Book of the Public Debt of the Kingdom.

Under cover of a Budget debate, the Austrian Reichsrath has been discussing the "Galician compromise." An ex-Minister, Von Schmerling, attacked it from the Federalist standpoint, and the Government vindicated it as a concession to national feeling which did not infringe on Imperial interests. Herr Von Unger expressly characterised it as a bulwark against Federalism—not a very soothing message to the seven millions of Germans in the Empire who hold that political creed.

Fiscal reaction has been vigorously repudiated by the Spanish Government. In refutation of a rumour that it had been coquetting with M. Thiers's proposals to modify the Treaty of Commerce, it has declared that it will faithfully respect the expressed will of the Cortes, and refuse to entertain any modification of the customs' duties.

Tammany, in its downfall, has become a moral lesson to American politicians. Both in Congress and in the State Legislatures jobbery and corruption have received notice that they are to be hunted down. The New York Custom House and the Navy Department are being overhauled by Congressional Committees. In several States the municipal and Government officers are to have an opportunity of clearing themselves—if they can—from public suspicion.

Governor Hoffmann, of New York, has completed the discomfiture of the Erie Ring by signing the Bill for the Repeal of the Classification Act.

Cape diamonds are, according to latest accounts, depressed in value, but the diamond dealers at Cape Town keep up their spirits. They are assiduously nursing a project for the federation of all the South African colonies, diamond fields included. Only one thing more they will need after that, and that is telegraphic communication with England. They already propose to lay down a cable along the east coast of Africa to Aden, where it could connect with the British Indian line.

Mr. Stansfeld's "Public Health Bill" has been the subject of an important conference at the Adelphi, members of Parliament forming a large proportion of the attendance. Dr. Stewart gave the outlines of an ideal sanitary administration designed by a joint committee of the British Medical and the Social Science Associations. Its cardinal features were the formation of a "Council of Health," under the Local Government Board, the creation of new sanitary districts, the appointment of a higher class of sanitary officers, with correspondingly enlarged powers, and an equal division of expense between the local and imperial exchequers.

Parliament will have to mediate ere long between the Government and the City Corporation as to the land on the Thames Embankment, respecting which Mr. Lowe asserts so doggedly the rights of the Crown. The Common Council has resolved to petition the House of Commons to give effect to the recommendations of the select committee of last session.

St. James' Hall has raised its testimony against the Public Parks Bill. Representatives of nearly known section of Radicalism wrote or spoke or groaned at the "gagging measure," as it was called. Mr. Odger crowed about the Hyde Park railings, and rallied Mr. Ayrton on being the First Commissioner of dirty work.

School Board officers are turning their attention to the City Arabs. Five little urchins of 11 and 12 years of age, most of them deserted by their parents, were found wandering the streets without means of subsistence, and sent by Mr. Flowers, before whom they were brought, at Southwark, to various schools and reformatories.

Raids on night houses are not usually so unproductive as that made by Inspector Skeats on the premises of Mr. Goddered, cigar merchant, of Regent-street. Two bottles of brandy and one of champagne were taken from a bedroom where the defendant's wife was ill in bed. The defence was that the liquids had been prescribed by the doctor, and were not for sale. Mr. Knox, at Marlborough-street, condemned the brandy, but ordered the champagne to be given back.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A boy named Baverstock, aged sixteen, has had an extraordinary escape from death near Chatham. He fell down a well 100 feet deep, and was plunged into nine feet of water. On rising to the surface he caught hold of a bucket in the well, and clung to it, and an alarm having been raised, a well sinker and his son, a youth, named Bachelor, hastened to the well; Bachelor was lowered by a rope, put the boy into the bucket, got on to it himself, and the two were raised to the surface. It appears that in his descent Baverstock neither struck against the sides of the well nor on the bucket in the well. When brought up he had simply had his clothes drenched and torn.

A SIGHT OF HELL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The *Manchester Examiner* calls attention to an interesting little book entitled "The Sight of Hell." It is by the Rev. Father Furniss, C.SS.R., is printed "permissu superiorum," and is recommended to be used along with the Catechism in Sunday-schools as part of a course of religious instruction. It is one of a series of "Books for children and young persons." From the following extracts it will be seen that the work is not of an inspiriting character. The rev. father is supposed to be taking his young charges on a little tour of inspection, during which he acts as cicerone. Among many things too disagreeable to mention he points out the Striking Devil:—

"Little child, if you go to hell there will be a devil at your side to strike you. He will go on striking you every minute for ever and ever without stopping. The first stroke will make your body as bad as the body of Job, covered from head to foot with sores and ulcers. The second stroke will make your body twice as bad as the body of Job. The third stroke will make your body three times as bad as the body of Job. The fourth stroke will make your body four times as bad as the body of Job. How, then, will your body be after the devil has been striking it every moment for a hundred millions of years without stopping?"

He then shows them "A Dress of Fire":—

Job xxxviii.—Are not thy garments hot? Come into this room. You see it is very small. But see in the midst of it there is a girl, perhaps about eighteen years old. What a terrible dress she has on—her dress is made of fire! On her head she wears a bonnet of fire. It is pressed down all over her head; it burns her head; it burns into the skin; it scorches the bone of the skull and makes it smoke. The red-hot fiery heat goes into the brain and melts it. Ezek xxii.—I will burn you in the fire of my wrath; you shall be melted in the midst thereof as silver is melted in the fire. You do not, perhaps, like a headache. Think what a headache that girl must have. But see more. She is wrapped up in flames, for her frock is on fire. If she were on earth she would be burned to a cinder in a moment. But she is in hell, where fire burns everything, but burns nothing away. There she stands burning and scorched; there she will stand for ever burning and scorched. She counts with her fingers the moments as they pass away slowly, for each moment seems to her like a hundred years. As she counts the moments she remembers that she will have to count them for ever and ever.

The children are favoured with sight of a boiling boy. "But, listen, there is a sound just like that of a kettle boiling. Is it really a kettle which is boiling? No. Then what is it? Hear what it is. The blood is boiling in the scalded veins of that boy. The brain is boiling and bubbling in his head. The marrow is boiling in his bones." This child is supposed to be boiling in accordance with Amos iv.: "The days shall come when they shall lift you up on pikes, and what remains of you in boiling pots." They also have a peep at a baby in a red-hot oven: "Hear how it screams to come out! See how it turns and twists itself about in the fire! It beats its head against the roof of the oven. It stamps its little feet on the floor of the oven. You can see on the face of this little child what you see on the faces of all in hell—despair, desperate and horrible." The compassionate face of Father Furniss looking through the bars at what he calls "this pitiful sight" is the only cheerful part of the picture.

WARMTH OF THE SHETLAND ISLES.—The registrar of Mid and South Yell says:—It has been recently proved that the Shetland Islands enjoy from 15 deg. to 30 deg. (Fahrenheit) of higher temperature during winter than the East coasts and inland districts of Scotland and England, and are about as much cooler during summer, caused by the Gulf Stream, which circulates around the islands and keeps the sea about 44 deg. in winter, and 54 deg in summer, thus causing a continuous vegetation, and preserving a medium temperature, both restorative and comfortable for the aged and infirm.

THE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.—It is stated that the boy O'Connor has been examined by two medical men, and that they have pronounced him to be perfectly sane, although he has been possessed with a kind of enthusiasm of sympathy for Fenianism, and especially for the Fenian prisoners. He explains the use of an empty pistol by saying that if, as at first contemplated, he had used a loaded weapon, the Prince of Wales would have come to the throne, and monarchy would still have remained as an institution of the country; therefore he preferred to act merely by intimidation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 6TH, EVENING.

Closing prices:—New Patna, $657½ to $665, cash and credit, unsteady; New Benares, $650 to $655, nominal; Old Patna, $650 to $660, nominal; Old Benares, $625 to $630, nominal; Malwa, $620 to $625, cash and credit, no stock of good drug.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—63 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—61 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,400 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 46 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$115 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$317½ per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$56 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—32½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 34 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—par, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$40 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$15 per share, discount.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount, nominal.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3¾
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight ..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight 72¼
Bank, 15 days sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SALES ON MAY 6TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Singapore Cotton, 60 bales, at $15.60, by Kin-cheong to Chan-shing.
Yellow Beans, 2,000 piculs, at $2.05, by Kin-cheong to travelling merchant.
Saigon Rice, 1,100 piculs, at $2.34, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 7,000 piculs, at $2.32, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.36, by Hop-hing by retails.
Green Peas, 3,000 piculs, at $2.10, by Kin-fung to Hongkong merchant.
White Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $2.20, by Kin-fung to Hongkong merchant.
White Sugar, 380 bags, at $5.15, by Kin-fung to Hongkong merchant.
Shanghai Cotton, 50 bales, at $16.70, by Tak-mi to travelling merchant.
Black Sugar, 420 bags, at $3.60, by Tak-mi to travelling merchant.
Rattans, 6,000 bundles, at $4.22, by Yee-shing to travelling merchant.
Rattans, 4,000 bundles, at $3.45, by Yee-shing to travelling merchant.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, *Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387. Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Titania	Dowdie	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vanguard	Luckes	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Contest	Jameson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alden Besse	Besse	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Oberon	Burgoyne	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vesta	Schrender	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Valparaiso		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Edward James	Pattersen	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Manila	Abaroa	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Corrido	Hildebrant	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BANGKOK	Stanfield	Cummings	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited	On the 9th inst.
SAIGON	Daniel Jean Richard	Nicholls	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Fatchoy (str.)		Hongkong	Paul Ehlers & Co.	On the 11th instant.
YOKOHAMA	Chihli (str.)	Drummond	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Godavery (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Pei-ho (str.)	Mélizan	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Great Northern (str.)		Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
NEWCHWANG	Audax	J. Conner	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 9th inst., at noon.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,
Are now showing their new Stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
3/4 and 6/4 Light Fancy TWEEDS.
Silk and Wool and all Wool FLANNELS.
White and Colored DRILLS and DUCKS.
White and Fancy VESTINGS.
ALPACCAS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS.

PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.

Black and Drab Felt HATS.
White and Colored Straw HATS.
Panama HATS.
TIES and SCARVES, in the latest styles.
UMBRELLAS.

Linen and Paper COLLARS, new shapes.
White and Colored Cotton & Lisle HOSIERY.
Gauze Merino VESTS and PANTS.
Silk UNDER VESTS.

Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton TOWELS.

SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
DAMASKS and REPS.
New TRIMMINGS and Curtain LOOPS.
Lace CURTAINS.
Toilet QUILTS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Brass and Mahogany Curtain POLES.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet TABLE COVERS.
Musquito NETS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

NO. 2 CIGARS, Fortin, May 1871.
do. do. Sandnay, May 1871.
do. do. Fortin, November 1871.
do. do. Bilibid, October 1871.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavite, December 1871.
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 606 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

FOR SALE.
100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
SANDER & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
BENJ. & EUG. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE.
ROYAL SILLERY.
CARTE BLANCHE.
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Sole Agents in Hongkong.
3m 434 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "Vixen."
5 CASES Geisenheimer ROTHENBERG, 1865, $14 a case.
10 cases Hochheimer DOMDECHANEY, 1865, $18 a case.
10 cases LIEBFRAUENMILCH, 1857, $20 a case.
10 cases Steinberger CABINET, 1865, $26 a case.
5 cases Rüdesheimer BERG, 1865, $17 a case.
The Wines being of a superior quality.
20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
30 " Pints, do., do., do.
HESSE & Co.
tf 581 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARDWOOD.
F. PEIL.
tf 418 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN,
REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts, 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.—
G. H. Mumm's 1st quality $15.00
Pints 16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality," 16.00
Do. "Carte Blanche," 17.00
AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned 13.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do. 10.50
Superior MEDOC, Vintage, 1865 ..... 6.00
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Sparkling MOSELLE, P. A. Mumm's 14.00
Pints 15.00
Choice PORT, Black Seal 11.00
Do. Green Seal 12.50
Hennessy's BRANDY, one star 7.00
Do. Liqueur do., "V.F.O.P." 24.00
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 266 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.
125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal).
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
3m 566 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
(Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets,)
ARE NOW OPEN,
FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
PORTRAITS TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.
N.B.—The Photographic Rooms are over the *Daily Advertiser* Office.
E. RIISFELDT.
tf 738 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.
H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.
3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.
GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.
THEOPHIL KOFFER.
3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

WANTED.
A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.
Apply to E. Y. O., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Capt. Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 839 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.
THE German Steamer
"FATCHOY,"
will be despatched on the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
6d 837 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

FOR YOKOHAMA,
Calling at NAGASAKI and HIOGO.
THE Steamer
"CHIHLI,"
Drummond, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 831 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"GODAVERY,"
Capt. Foache, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
tf 806 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"PEI-HO,"
Capt. Mélizan, will be dispatched for
SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
tf 807 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will load at Whampoa and Macao for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
DEACON & Co., *Canton and Macao.*
AND
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1872. [tf 768

FOR SAIGON.
THE American Steamer
"DANIEL JEAN RICHARD,"
Captain Nicholls, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 706 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 16 years A 1 British Clipper-ship
"OBERON,"
1189 tons Register, Burgoyne, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 838 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Barque
"CONTEST,"
486 Tons, Capt. Jameson, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 825 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE American Barque
"AUDAX,"
J. Connor, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 817 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"MANILA,"
Abaroa, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 802 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 Dutch Barque
"VESTA,"
of 423 tons Register, Sobrender, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 803 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"VALPARAISO,"
1390 tons Register, shortly expected from San Francisco, will have despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 English Barque
"VANGUARD,"
Capt. Luckes, will load at this, Whampoa, and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 791 Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Clipper-barque
"ALDEN BESSE,"
Captain Besse, will have immediate despatch for the above ports
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 686 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1872.

FOR LONDON.
THE 16 years A 1 English Clipper Ship
"TITANIA,"
Dowdie, Master, will load at this, Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 735 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

FOR SYDNEY (direct).
THE Clipper-barque
"CORRIDO,"
Captain Hildebrant, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 636 Hongkong, 6th April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE A 1 American Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Capt. Pattersen, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port, on her arrival from Saigon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 832 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Clipper-ship
"ONWARD,"
Capt. Whyte, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate passage for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 598 Hongkong, 30th March, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 618 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Barque
"MARY MILDRED,"
Captain Fine.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 707 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Barque
"E. M. YOUNG,"
of 9000 piculs carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 833 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Steamer
"BENGAL,"
Tons 1302 Register, Captain Langlands.
For particulars, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 821 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1872.

FOR SALE.
THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
938 Tons Register, carrying capacity 25,000 piculs Dead weight, exclusive of Coal. Built by HENDERSON & Co., Renfrew, in 1861. Engines Direct acting. 250 Horse Power.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 754 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.
THE American Steamer
"YOKOHAMA MARU,"
591 Tons Register, Built in New York, in 1863.
Carrying capacity, 6000 Piculs dead weight, exclusive of coal.
Coal Bunkers, 125 Tons.
Draft of water, 13 ft., deep load line.
Engines, direct acting vertical.
Cylinders 26 by 26.
For further particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 576 Hongkong, 26th March, 1872.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE,*" Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 10th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th April, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*GREAT REPUBLIC,*" Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco June 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Rail-road Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,812 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1872.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane,* and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Melbourne and Sydney.—Per ship *Onward,* to-day, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Great Northern,* at 5 P.M. to-day, the 7th instant.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung,* the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE,*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th May.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 10th May.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th May.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 11th May, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 11th May, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 11th May.

Late-letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi,* or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet via Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 ..... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 ... 72 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ½ ounce
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is ..... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked via Brindisi ..... 18 "
Per British Packet when marked via Alexandria and Marseilles ..... 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton,* will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the following Rates of Postage will be charged upon Correspondence forwarded from Hongkong, or any of the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan, by BRITISH MAIL PACKETS, *via Brindisi,* to the undermentioned Countries, viz.:—

FOR A LETTER.

Addressed to	
Italy	16 cents for each ½ oz
Switzerland, The German States, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands	24 " " "
Denmark, Heligoland	32 " " "
Sweden, Norway, Russia	46 " " "

Addressed to	For a Newspaper or Price Current.	For each four ounces of Book Packets and Packets of Patterns
Italy	2 cts.	6 cts.
Switzerland, The German States, Austria	4 "	8 "
Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Heligoland, Sweden, Norway, Russia	4 "	12 "

The prepayment of the postage on ordinary Letters is optional.

The postage on registered Letters must be prepaid: the charge for registration being the same sum as the postage on each Letter.

The prepayment of the postage on Newspapers, other printed papers and Packets of Patterns is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi ..... 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles ..... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton ..... 28 cents each half-ounce

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance,* on each Newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, posted at this office or at any of the British Postal Agencies in China or Japan, addressed to the United Kingdom to be forwarded by British Packet via Brindisi, will be six cents instead of eight cents as hitherto, and that the postage on each Newspaper addressed to the United States of America and to other places sent in transit through the United Kingdom by this route will be reduced by two cents.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ..... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces ..... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces ..... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

The Tichborne Case and Law Study.

(Daily News.)

Some one has said that a foreign war has at least the advantage of stimulating the popular taste for geography; and no one whose memory extends back to the days of the siege of Sebastopol can fail to recollect how learned everybody then was about the Danubian Principalities, the range of the Balkan, the port of Sinope, and the Sea of Azov. In like manner, a great trial like that of "Tichborne v. Lushington" has at all events its uses in directing the public to legal studies. Nine months ago, who, beyond that sacred body which enjoys the monopoly of legal learning, ever troubled himself about such questions of judicial procedure as during the past nine months have from time to time furnished almost as much matter for discussion as the state of the weather or the races, or the latest new pieces at the metropolitan theatres? Nisi Prius was a mystery; and few laymen could give off-hand an intelligible account of the difference between a common and a special jury. Lately, however, almost everybody has grown didactic upon these points; and if there is anyone now who is ignorant of what a "tales" is, or what is the nature of privilege, or how and when a Judge is justified in interrogating a witness, or when and why a plaintiff may elect to be nonsuited, it is certainly not for lack of volunteer instructors. The history of the Tichborne case assuredly does not justify the common notion that legal points are dry matters which cannot be made attractive to the ordinary mind. Indeed, some of the most entertaining episodes of the proceedings have arisen from little parenthetical contests between the Attorney-General and "Brother" Ballantine, or the learned juniors of those distinguished advocates. When either of those gentlemen has risen to launch sarcastic compliments at the head of the other, while insisting that his learned brother's notion of law was altogether wrong, the flagging attention of spectators was revived; and—with the exception, perhaps, of the parties to whom the proceedings have been costing something like three pounds a minute—all have joined in the sport with the eagerness of those mere outsiders who always follow a hunt upon their borrowed hacks. It would be a pity that this newly-awakened curiosity upon the mysteries of law should pass away with the famous trial which has aroused it; and any way, some of the legal points brought into prominence in the course of the case are worthy of a glance.

There is the question of privilege between attorney and client. To some, no doubt, it has been a surprise to learn that a gentleman may be in court, possessed of much knowledge and whole boxes full of documents of the highest importance to the inquiry in progress, and that his mouth may yet be sealed so closely that even a Lord Chief Justice may not open it. This principle, it must be remembered, is not confined to the attorney in the case; it embraces every counsel and every clerk, and even any other person, so far as he has acted as an interpreter or agent between these gentlemen and their client in the matter of the suit. Seeing that justice must often be baffled by this rule, some may perhaps be inclined to doubt its wisdom. The great art of cross-examination—that potent engine for extorting truth—lies in concealing what is known to counsel until the proper time arrives for divulging it. Every one can remember the little dramatic incidents in this case which arose from presenting to a witness a document and requesting an explanation of some portion before the whole was read. More than one witness examined in this case would have been glad enough to have known beforehand what the learned gentleman had to produce in this way; and no doubt the course adopted on both sides would have been considerably modified if each could have extracted from professional witnesses the secrets of their case. This, however, would never do. The very idea is enough to ruffle the perfect wig of the Attorney-General, or to rob Mr. Hawkins's eye of its facetious sparkle. Still, it is a comfort to be reminded, as Mr. Holmes has just been reminded by Lord Chief Justice Bovill, that the privilege has its limits, and that an attorney is permitted in fairness to himself, and is moreover bound in the interests of public justice, to divulge the truth when what he knows bears on a criminal prosecution.

There is also the question of the exclusion of evidence. Lawyers, it is true, are rather fond of this principle. It is difficult now to conceive that at no very remote date such an examination as that of the Plaintiff in the "Tichborne case" would have been impossible; the old law declaring parties to a suit "incompetent through interest." The Tichborne case without the twenty-six days' examination of the Claimant would certainly have been a greater mystery than it has ever been since that famous point in the trial. So absurd a rule at this has been wisely abolished; but every one can understand the wisdom of the great fundamental maxims which require that the very best kind of evidence that can be brought shall be forthcoming; and, above all, that mere hearsay and gossip shall not be admissible. Such maxims no doubt often deprive juries of testimony which no one in an ordinary inquiry in every day life would think of excluding, and in extreme cases there is often much that is tantalising in the operation of these legal barriers. When one witness in this case affirmed that he had seen a young gentleman who had been shipwrecked aboard a boat at Melbourne just about the period when Roger Tichborne was alleged to have arrived there, the Lord Chief Justice, in perfect accordance with the rules of law, forbade him to mention a conversation which took place between them, adding that even if this man had said he was Roger Tichborne, "the fact would not be evidence." Simple readers may well have been startled by such an application of the rules of judicial inquiry; for if any young man in Melbourne had said this at that early period, and under such circumstances, the fact would have been a strong one in favour of the Plaintiff. But the fact that some one said he was Roger Tichborne does not prove he was Roger Tichborne; and therefore, as the Judge held, this was but a conversation between a witness and a person not shown to have any connection with the case. No doubt the hypothesis is an extreme one. It has probably not increased the reverence of the general reader for the rules of Nisi Prius; but all rules are apt to be inconvenient in exceptional cases; and there seems no reason to doubt that the Lord Chief-Justice in his remark was only expounding the law of the land. No one who has followed the reports of this case can have forgotten how further legal points were raised by the sudden desire of the Jury to ask a few questions of one of Arthur Orton's sisters. That person, Mrs. Jury, happening one morning to be in Court, it naturally occurred to these gentlemen that she must know a good deal about her mysterious brother, and that this was an excellent opportunity for asking after him. But Mrs. Jury had not been sworn; and the Judge pointed out that the difficulty was to determine who was to call her. The plaintiff had apparently no desire to call her; and even if the defendants had called her, the rule, which is only relaxed under very special circumstances, that a party cannot cross-examine his own witness, would have prevented anything like that stern interrogation which is necessary in questioning a person whose sympathies may, perhaps, be on the adverse side. Here is a rule which at least may yield matter for doubt. The law assumes that the side which calls a witness presents him as a truthful person ready to testify in its favour; hence sharp interrogation and that skilful laying of pitfalls in which Mr. Hawkins, in the intervals of his good jokes, takes so much delight, is inconsistent with the theory of such a case; for it would assume that the cross-examiner does not believe his own witness. And yet it is at least conceivable that a party to a suit may have no means of establishing the truth unless he can extort it out of the mouths of reluctant persons. On the whole, the interest shown by the public in incidental legal questions during this memorable trial shows, at least, that there is no indisposition in ordinary Englishmen to turn their minds to law; and so far it may serve to encourage Sir Roundell Palmer in his next attempt to break down professional monopoly, and place sound legal instruction within the reach of every English gentleman.

The Quality of Unforgivingness.

(Pall Mall Budget, March 22nd.)

The quality of unforgivingness, existing in a stagnant, voiceless condition, remarkable rather for what it withholds than what it actually does, is one not met with very frequently. It must not be confounded with that vindictiveness which is actively malignant, but may be described as a passive verb, conjugated by some exceptionally competent person from one day to another over many weary months and years; sometimes, indeed, thirty years elapse before the past tense is arrived at. It occasionally refers to abstract principles, but more frequently to mere sentiments disguised as principles, rules of life, conduct or religion, in which case whole tribes or divisions of people may be seen nursing what they call their injuries in silent protest, and continuing to do so through long periods of time, when these things should have been condoned and their memory passed away. They occupy a set attitude of unforgivingness, preserve it during life, and, if possible, make a point of imposing in on their children. Persecuted races and sects have sometimes done this. Perhaps the Jesuits are, and yet are not, a case in point. A large portion of mankind resent their existence; but as a society, not as individuals. Supposing the Jesuits to owe the world a grudge for this, the debt is all the more surely repaid because it is not dependent on nor dictated by individual caprice, but belongs to the action of a collective body that has never yet been known to lack recruits. There are certain bad qualities which are usually the strongest in inferior organizations, and unforgivingness is one of these. Sometimes it is oddly associated with a person and a principle. A man who has offended you is a partisan of a cause you detest, and this gives a double edge to the thing. You quarrel with the individual who represents the principle and with the principle which recalls the individual; both are alike odious thenceforth. Active vindictiveness is easily understood, and has in all ages accounted for various great crimes—for treason, assassinations, baseness, and all kinds of treachery. But the simple incapacity to forgive is generally combined with incapacity in other directions—with a morbid moral condition, limited intellectual powers, a vitiated or unhealthy physique, it is found in persons naturally stupid, maimed, crippled or of stunted growth. It affects the sexes about equally; for the inclination and power of talking over wrongs destroys it in women, and strong physical exercise works it off in men. Love is rarely, but wounded self-love often, the cause of it, for "L'amour pardonne tout, et l'amour-propre ne pardonne rien." Often the original offence has been personal, and so small that years after it is actually forgotten, or only recalled by an effort of memory, while the unforgiving spirit remains the same. The mental attitude of implacability has been acquired. Now in physical life the excitement ceases with the stimulus, but in psychical life the laws of association lead farther and spontaneous reaction once excited becomes itself an impulse and a fresh starting point. A man who habitually broods over one solitary injury seldom fails to end by having more than one to nurse and think about. The ability to preserve silence is necessary to this condition of mind, for who complains loudly will quickly forgive, and of a woman possessed with a dumb devil (and there are such) instinct itself tells us it is useless to hope for pardon. Unforgivingness is essentially an uglifying quality (we have no verb in English equivalent to the French *enlaidir*): the tight-set mouth and lips and hard unloving eyes are not beautiful, the marks of ignoble cares on the brow and of regrets which are not repentance and have nothing purifying about them, go to make up a picture which few care to look at twice. We have said that it is a thoroughly unhealthy condition of mind, and in fact it produces not only the appearance but the reality of ill-health in those who indulge it. As an old writer puts it, "This black choler both dry up the juices, and will load the blood with bile so that it shall flow sluggishly, and cause the countenance and whole person to seem arid, unfruitful and ill-favoured." The men and women who have remained young to a great age, physically and mentally, are those who live in the present and the future: the present they enjoy as best they may; the future they tint as sunshine does a soap-bubble; the past they steadily ignore, unless indeed it has been one of unexampled radiance. There are no doubt long-lived old young people, who have been good haters and persecutors, but theirs are comparatively healthy failings—they may disorder the body, but they not unfrequently contribute to social success. Enterprizing malignity finds a certain vent in action, even if it be a bad one; hope, however iniquitous, fear of not succeeding or of being punished by retribution, all these things prevent stagnation. Elasticity is the true touchstone of youth, but this steady, stupid, passive unforgivingness shadows forth the fossilizing of old age; and, in fact, of all mental maladies, excepting actual insanity, it is the one which prematurely ages the most. It is very rare in maniacs, but is often exhibited by idiots. Meat and drink do no good to such men and women as indulge in it. They have lost the capacity for conviviality, and only drink themselves into additional surliness, or, as our neighbours say, "ils ont le mauvais vin." It is a disposition unknown in good statesmanship and effective diplomacy, and always proves fatal to the progress of any public man who entertains it in this sense. It is at once costly and incapacitating, for it blinds people to their best opportunities, and causes them to renounce advantages for no other reason than dislike of the source whence they are derived. Sometimes it appears as a family failing: it may miss one generation, but, like gout, it is sure to crop up in the next, and fathers and sons, or sisters and brothers, will be seen in the exercise of their unamiable tempers with a persistency quite remarkable. In a really limited circle of acquaintance there are usually at least one or two families thus affected, the members of which find it intolerable to live together—the women especially; they take their meals in silence, and their walks apart, and if their means do not admit of their having separate sitting-rooms, they are in very evil case and their house is not a pleasant one for a visitor.

We have said that the causes which develope an incapacity to forgive are often quite trivial, wounded vanity, for example, childish jealousy, pent up spitefulness. But family lawyers, who see life more than most men, constantly observe it as the result of detection and defeat in wrong doing, or deceit. An effort is made to shield some one who ought not to be shielded; or to support some one who ought not to be supported, to levy black mail in favour of one whose only claims are his impecuniosity and general worthlessness; or a man refuses to condone a fraud, to comply with unreasonable pecuniary demands, to continue to accord benefits and assistance to greedy pretenders—any of these will suffice; and the conviction of having been seen through and the sensation of being routed and overthrown will in some natures arouse the evil spirit which may never be appeased again in this world. These dumb, foolish enmities often date from the reading of last wills and testaments, and the dead man lies unforgiven in his grave for all time as far as one or two persons are concerned. But, once in that quiet resting-place, the sterile animosity of survivors no longer has power to affect him, nor is it of their forgiveness that he now stands most in need.

Moral Statistics.

M. Quetelet of Brussels, has lately published two works, one dealing with the development of the faculties of Man, the other with his bodily measurements, which form a valuable contribution to scientific literature. According to M. Quetelet's carefully collected statistics, there is an average of vice and virtue among nations, and any class of human actions may be predicted as the product of social conditions. Thus, he finds extraordinary regularity in the number of murders, suicides, and other great crimes, and generalises thus from the periodicity of their occurrence, "that it is society which prepares the crime, the criminal being only the instrument which executes it." A very remarkable effect of our social system is seen in the ages at which people marry, and the relative proportion of young men who take old wives. Within regular periods of five years, out of 10,000 marriages six men between thirty and forty-five years of age married women over sixty years of age; and two men at and under thirty years of age married women of sixty or older. His statistics descend even to such apparently trifling cases as the number of letters annually posted without addresses, these bearing a constant proportion to the whole number. M. Quetelet conceives that free will in the individual is thus subordinated to a wider law controlling human actions in the mass. The propensity to theft is more than twice as great between the ages of twenty-one and twenty five as between thirty-five and forty, whence a hopeful inference may be drawn that experience enforces the maxim "honesty is the best policy." We are not surprised to find that the mortality among the very poor is half as much again as among the very rich. The limitation, comparatively speaking, of crime to the uneducated classes is very striking. In France the number of criminals who could not read or write was sixty-one per cent., and of those who could do both twelve; in England these numbers have been determined to be thirty-six against three. Surely here is an argument in favour of national education! Why there should be a determination of certain actions to a certain hour of the day it is impossible to suggest a reason. But that there is some influence at work is clear, from the fact that of persons who hang themselves, 135 do so between six and eight o'clock of the morning, against thirty-two who select the hours between twelve and two in the middle of the day. The morning, we know, is a critical time for the stomach, and perhaps many of these are cases of a disordered stomach acting upon a diseased or excited brain. At all events the morning is the culminating point of those influences which determine this form of suicide. There are about five children born in the night to four born in the day-time; the maximum time being midnight, and the minimum noon. The proportion of boys to girls is about 106 to 100, and M. Quetelet thinks this is explained, not by a physiological law, but by the fact of the husband being older than the wife, and more able to support her in comfort. We are not, however, prepared to accept this view, when there are so many yet imperfectly understood facts, which, in creatures lower than man, seem to indicate a direct physiological cause. The ethical conclusion of this doctrine, that crime is a product of society, opens a wide field for consideration of the obligation society is under towards its members to use every educational and reformatory measure possible. Coming to physical characteristics, M. Quetelet finds that there is a central type of man, representing the mean between whatever is excessive on either side in the stature, size, &c., of the men of a nation. Taking 26,000 men of the American army, he found 157 per thousand 68in. in height (the mean) to one of 60in., and two of 76in. (the extremes). The mean of measurements round the chest was 204 men per thousand, 35in; the extremes one of 28in., and one of 42in.; the numbers running up to and down from the mean with so much regularity as to be capable of being expressed by a regular curve. These are not merely curiosities of statistics, and although this method of investigating the moral physical averages of a nation is only yet in a primitive state, it offers most pertinent suggestions to those who are studying the connection between biological and ethical phenomena. As to the responsibility of society—the low physical and moral level of a very large class in populous towns is known, and the general cause also known, it is therefore the part of society to mitigate the causes which operate in the direction of evil, otherwise nature steps in, and by the principle of compensation sweeps off the demoralised elements by disease and social evolutions.

Consumption was the disease which caused the death of Mazzini.

Great expectations and not a little satisfaction have been excited among the officers of the Royal Artillery by Mr. Cardwell's proposal to confer the rank of major on full captains serving with their batteries.—*Times.*

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.				
Steamers.				
Agamemnon, Middleton	Brit. str	1550	Butterfield & Swire	
[illegible]				
Sailing Vessels.				
[illegible]				

H. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon,	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Tracey	Foochow
Aventure,	sc. st. tran port	2	400	Comr. Wilson	Hongkong
Banterer,	sc. st. gun-boat	3	60	—	Hongkong
Barrosa,	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Lewis J. Moore	South Sea Islands
Cockchafer,	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. S. S. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew,	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. David Boyle	Chefoo
Dove,	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. John G. Jones	Kiukiang
Dwarf,	doub. sc. gun vl.	1	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Amoy
Elk,	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Burnett	Hongkong
Firm,	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. Hext	Chinkiang
Flamer,	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Grasshopper,	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Newchwang
Hornet,	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. Noel Osborn	Singapore
Iron Duke,	doub. sc. ironsh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Amoy
Juno,	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. John K. E. Baird	Shanghai
Leven,	gun-vessel	3	80	Lieut. Whish	Shanghai
Manila,	Store-ship	—	—	R. Robinson	Yokohama
Meanee,	Military Hospi.	—	—	—	Hongkong
Melville,	Naval Hospital	—	—	Dr. Pottinger	Hongkong
Midge,	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. C. C. Rising	Tientsin
Nassau,	surveying sloop	5	150	Comr. Chimmo	Sulu Sea, surveying
Opossum,	gun-boat	3	80	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship	16	—	Commander Shortt	Hongkong
Rinaldo,	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Robinson	Yokohama
Ringdove,	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Maquay	Hankow
Salamis,	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Comr. Dolphin	Amoy
Sylvia,	sc. survey ves.	5	150	Comr. H. St. John	Japan, surveying
Teazer,	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. R. M. Blomfield	on passage to Japan
Thistle,	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	on passage to Chefoo
Zebra,	screw sloop	7	200	Hon. H. A. Denison	Singapore

Foreign Men-of-war in Harbour.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Alma,	French	400	11	Capt Pritzbuer
Ashuelot,	American	780	1	Captain Wallace
Aspic,	French gun-b.	400	—	Banare
Duque de Palmella,	Italian st. cor.	750	11	Commander Ferrari
Hertha,	N. G. corvette	1756	—	Koechler
Linois,	Fren. st. cor.	49	—	Capt. Lowal

Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
WHAMPOA.				
Steamers.				
Hongkong, Symington	Brit. str	1221	Siemssen & Co	
Parana, Wilkinson	Brit. str	1029	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sailing Vessels.				
Michael Angelo, Luckie	Brit. sh	1174	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Rubicon, Watt	Brit. sch	264	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
MACAO.				
Camilla Cavour, Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hongkong, D. I. Irriberri	Peru. bk	498	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. Rigan, A. de Urtubiaga	Peru. bk	606	A. Olano	
Macao, Lancerica	Peru. sh	603	Order	
Maria, Dia.	Span. bk	638	Remedios & Co	
Peru, Basagavit	Peru. sh	670	Captain	
Sara, Juan Andrade	Peru. bk	606	A. Olano	
[illegible]				
CANTON.				
[illegible]				
SHANGHAI.				
[illegible]				
YOKOHAMA.				
[illegible]				

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